SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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CHICAGO, ILL., U.S. A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9. 1899.

Whole No. 75.

SOCIALISTS WIN OUT AGAINST THE COMBINE AT HAVERHILL

CHASE IS RE-ELECTED MAYCR

A Magnificent Victory for Socialism Over the Capitalist Coalition of Republicans and Demorats in the Massachusetts City

POLITICAL TREACHERY GETS A REBUKE

Probable That Social Democrats Have Also a Majority of City Government on Joint Ballot

Great Increase of Socialist Vote

[Special to Social Democratic Herald]

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 5, 1899. The social revolution sweeps onward. Socialism triumphs in Haverhill, reelecting Chase mayor, and getting a majority of city government on joint ballot. This is now conceded and the town is wild tonight. Will send full returns by mail. Brockton elects Coulter, Social Democrat mayor. "Workingmen of all countries unite; you have a world to gain and nothing but your chains to lose."

William Mailley.

[Special to Social Democratic Herald]

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 5, 1899.

Complete returns do not give us majority of city government. We retain same representation. May recount on aldermanic vote.

Wm. Mailly.

SOCIALIST WAVE RISING IN CONNECTICUT

Our Candidate for Mayor at Rockville Cuts Into the Old Parties

Grand Result of First Campaign

[Special to Social Democratic Herald] Rockville, Conn., Dec. 5, 1899.

The result of our first campaign for Socialism is 240 votes for Social Democratic candidate for mayor, Wm. P. Lonergan. Re-

publican candidate received 395;

democratic, 279.

Paul Otto.

The London Socialists and Unionists are already preparing for a great international labor May day festival next year, and it is proposed that the progressive bodies of the entire country participate, as well as delegations from foreign countries. Among many features there will be a historical exhibition and a labor play hy Bernard Shaw will be produced. It is proposed at present to invite the Socialist parties of France, Belgium, Germany and Denmark to send speakers, but if the financial prospects appear sufficiently good, our comrades of other countries will also be asked to be repre-

The eoal miners at Pittsburg, Kan.

showed a proper contempt for Judge John A. Williams of the Federal Court of Arkansas by earrying his picture through the streets of the town amid shouts of protest for his service to the capitalist class in sentencing John P. Reese to three months' imprisonment simply for speaking at a meeting of miners, and then burning the picture. A judge who will earry the injunction so far as to imprison a man for exercising the right of free speech is an enemy of liberty, owned body and soul by the class whose interests he serves. The coal miners, however, will never free themselves by giving exhibitions of passion against man, however contemptible he may be; hey must yearn to use the powers the ave to gain control of the machinery of | jority.

government as a preliminary step to soeial mastery over the means of production and distribution.

"The most urgent need of the postal service," says Postmaster-General Smith, in his report, "is the rectification of the encrmous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse of the privileges accorded by law to second-class matter." And that isn't true. Charles Emory Smith knows that the most flagrant abuse connected with the postal service comes from the railroads that earry the mail, and that not the least of these abuses is the practice of charging exorbitant rates for the use of mail ears, a praetice which no honest government would permit for a day, but which a government controlled by railroads and capitalists lacks the courage to remedy in the interests of true economy and public



Judge Peter S. Grosseup, whose name will be familiar to most Herald readers, is reported to be in Europe, where he is "devoting his time to studying labor conditions." What do you think of that? ditions." What do you think of that? A judge who is notoriously owned, body, boots and breeches, by the corporations of his own country, enjoying, as he does, unequaled opportunities for gaining valuable information on the labor question at first hand-through the railroad attorneys and general managers-wasting his time abroad in these days, when strikes in Chicago are as numerous as ever and there is plenty to do for every corporation-owned judge in the land! It would seem as if this favorite of the corporations was neglecting his specialty at home by "devoting his time to studying labor conditions abroad."

ANOTHER SOCIALIST MAYOR ELECTED AT BROCKTON

COULTER'S SPLENDID VICTORY

A Triumph for Socialism That Will Give the Exploiters of Humanity Something to Reflect About

EVERY WARD IN THE CITY CARRIED

The Men of the Factory at Last Awakening to a Sense of the Uselessness of Old Parties,

Two Alderman Elected to Council

[Special to Social Democratic Herald]

Brockton, Mass., Dec. 5, 1899. Coulter is elected. His vote, 3394; plurality 1546. Two alderinen also elected. Coulter carried every ward in the city.

L. J. Willet, Sec. City Com.

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS

The Chicago Tribune printed the fol-lowing special dispatch from Paris rela-tive to the Socialist congress convoked by M. Jean Jaures soon after the agitation oecasioned last spring by the action of M. Millerand in accepting a place in the Waldeck-Rouseau cabinet. The congress opened last Sunday:

The great Socialist congress convoked by M. Jean Jaures soon after the sehism in Socialist ranks occasioned last spring by the action of M. Millerand in accepting a place in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet met in Paris to-day.

"When Millerand took his seat in the present cabinet as minister of commerce he praetically disrupted the Socialist party. One faction, led by M. Jules Guesde, declared that Millerand had proven a traitor to the cause of Socialism, and at his behest twenty-five Socialist members of the chamber of deputies withdrew One faction, led by M. Jules Guesde, their support from the Republican ma-

"On the other hand, M. Jean Jaures, leader of the more moderate faction, held that the Socialists could not refuse to come to the aid of the republic at a time when the army, under the control of Mereier, Gonse and others, was rapidly drifting toward the Royalist party.

"The extremists, as represented by Guesde, were not pacified by the sober counsels of Jaures. They elaimed that even a temporary alliance with a bourgeoise eabinet, headed by the opportunist Waldeek-Rousseau, and including the 'massacreur' General de Gallifet, was treason to Socialism. Guesde demanded a general Socialist congress for the purpose of considering whether Millerand's acceptance of a eahinet portfolio was treasonable to Socialism or not.

"Guesde and Jaures are not a little jealous of each other. Guesde is a radical of radicals. Jaures is moderate. The latter is willing at times to temporize; the former has never accepted the least compromise.

"As a result of Guesde's agitation the eongress which assembled in Paris today was convoked by M. Jaures.

The congress brought the two factions into prominence. The independent Socialists were led by Rene Viviani, deputy from the Seine, and the revolutionary group, or Blanquists, were led by Edouard Vaillant, also a deputy from the Seine. Still other groups in evidence were the Guesdists and the revolutionary Socialists; under the leadership of Jean

"The principal division of the party, however, is between the theoretical Socialists like Guesde, who live up to the doctrines of the order, and the 'figure-head' Socialists like M. Millerand and M. Jaures, who are ready to associate with the bourgeoise in upholding the government and gaining legislative remedies for the masses.

"The lines of discussion during the present congress will indicate the struggle of the classes to obtain power to decide in what cases Socialists may participate in the government and the attitude the Socialists should take in conflicts of bourgeoise against militarism, clericalism, anti-Semitism and the Socialistic union. M. Millerand is anxious to come before the congress to plead his own cause, but the influence of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has so far prevented

FAKIRS AND SUCKERS

There are only two great classes in the Fakirs and suckers.

The suckers do the labor and the fakirs

draw the pay; The suckers do the voting and the fakirs hold sway.

suckers raise the crops, but the fakirs fix the price; The fakirs hold the markets and get the biggest slice.

The fakirs take the harvest, the suckers hold the bag; The fakirs dress in broadcloth, the suck-

ers ehew the rag.

The suckers feed the eow and the fakirs get the milk; suckers feed the silkworms, the fakirs get the silk.

The suckers build the mansions the fakirs occupy; The suckers are the bakers, but the

fakirs eat the pie. The suckers make the fabries, but the

fakirs own the mills; The fakirs have the pleasures while the suckers foot the bills.

The fakirs have the feasts, while the suckers get the crusts; The sucker pays the prices, while the

fakir runs the trusts.

The suckers are the workers, The fakirs are the shirkers; The fakirs are wealth takers, And this is why I say There are on earth to-day

Just the elasses And the masses And the masses are the prey; Just the ones who do the toil And the ones who get the spoil, And the spoilers do the toilers in the same old way.

Growth of Socialism

-Denver News.

Socialism is getting a strong hold in the United States. We are rapidly arriving at an unfortunate condition of af-fairs, when the capitalists are drawing closer and closer together, which in its turn leads to the organization of the people opposed to eapital, and the great middle classes of America, who have been the bulwark and foundation of the eountry, are rapidly being dragged into the Socialistic class, and it will require for the next few years the exercise of a great deal of political wisdom to prevent a clash between the opposing elements.

—Clinton (Iowa) Advertiser (Dem.).

MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

CHEAP MEN AND DEAR HORSES.

The Reality of Freedom Sold in Order that One May Live-Slavery Reincarnated Within the Shadow of Bunker Hill

The Servility of the Slave

Servants.

Those who propose changing servants are not content with references and a perfunctory interview with the man or maid under consideration, but insist upon a full-dress rehearsal of both manners and appearance. The servant in livery is put through all his paces, must display the size of his calves, the haughtiness of his pose, as well as breeding in handling a card, announcing a guest or serving at the table. The master and the mistress sit by and discuss the points of groom or butler as they would those of a high-priced horse or valuable dog."

This in Boston.

This is part of a society note. The paper containing it is one of Boston's leading dailies. From the roof of the establishment can be seen the towering form of Bunker Hill monument. Through the street in front of its bulletin marched past regiment after regiment on the way to fight against chattel slavery. And within the year other regiments have marched by on their way to liberate Cuba from Spanish oppression. And the sidewalk crowd cheered as they passed. And the columns of this same paper contained glowing tributes to the cause of liberty, and sold larger editions by reason of its larger headlines.

A society note.

But now we have in this same paper the society note I have just quoted. That was four days ago, but during that time I have seen no editorial comment on it. There have been no protests from "eonstand readers"; there have been no sermons preached upon "Freedom's Fall." It is accepted as the natural thing under our present industrial system. We have grown so calloused by the constant sight and sound of injustice that we fail to grasp the significance of such words as these. And yet there is in them an indietment of social wrong that cannot fail to carry weight with any aroused and honest mind.

Slaves.

Why call them "servants?" They are Slaves in spite of their white Slaves in spite of their freemen's vote! Slaves in spite of their being free to quit—and die! Faet is more than form. And they who are compelled to serve another in order to live are slaves in fact. Whoever meets the buyer of his time and toil upon other than equal footing, and who has no part in dietating the terms of contract, has virtually parted with the reality of freedom. He may be free in form and fancy, but he is slave

The old slave pens.

Some of you, whose heads are white, and whose vista of memory stretches back for half a century, remember the slave pens of the past. Perhaps you have huddle Ltogether in a close and comfortless room, waiting for some master to purehase them and drag them off to wear out their lives on some distant cotton field. And you have seen them examined by the rough and cruel hands of prospective buyers; seen them show their museles and display their teeth. And the memory of the sight awakens feelings of repulsion and horror after all the years that stretch between.

The new slave pen.

But now, in this society note, we get a glimpse of the slave pen of the present. In the "hyper aristocratic intelligence of-fice" we have practically the same conditions. Here are the buyers, cynical, selfish, critical, discussing, with no supersensitiveness, the good and bad points of the applicants for service. And here are the free slaves, showing off their stalwart calves, going through their paces, swelling out their ignoble chests. There is no bantering for terms, no quibbling over conditions. There is only a show of brute powers, that any monkey could have gone through as well, and that the possession of higher faculties would not have aided to success.

Slavery reincarnate.

Think you we have chopped up the slave block of the past to kindle the fires of liberty in the present? Think you the days of slavery are over? I tell you they are not. The old demon of chattel slavery whom we thought dead has become reincarnate in the industrialism of today. The weed that our fathers crushed beneath a righteous heel a few decades ago has sprung up again with even more pernicious growth than before. I am

tempted to believe in theosophy, so identical seem the present conditions with those of earlier date. The slave driver, slave buyer and slave oppressor-all are

A juster way. If justice had a stronger sway, the ... conditions of that seene would have been reversed. The master and mistress would have been put through their paces instead. The master would have to show in what tone he would speak to the man employed. The mistress would have had to pass an examination on "the treatment of servants." The man who had the wares of his manhood's energy to dispose of would have ealmly and earefully chosen, from among the suitors for his toil, those who favored him most and impressed him best. The possessor of the divine faculty of toil would have been the arbiter.

In God's name, why not? Why should the seller of labor be servilely subservient to the buyer of it? The man who has a horse to sell has a recognized right to demand the sum for it that seems rea-sonable and right. Why has not the man who has himself to sell the same privilege? Why has not the employe as much right to demand certain qualities and conditions of the employer as the employer has to demand of the employe? Labor is not ignoble or degrading, and hence he who disposes of his labor should be able to do so as the one who disposes, and not as the one who is dis-

You must decide.

As thinkers, it is for you to decide whether this condition of affairs should be prolonged. In our superficial thought we have thus far regarded injustice as inevitable and often right.

As voters, it is for you to decide whether it shall exist longer. The franchise hammer is in your hands. Use it, and the chains of bondage shall fall.

As speakers, it is for us to decide how soon those about us shall hear of the gospel of emancipation. On your honor as a man, therefore, speak! speak!

The Cleveland Conference

The Cleveland Citizen, on the subject of an amalgamation of the S. L. P. and the Social Demoeratic Party, has the fol-

"At the meeting of section Cleveland of the Socialist Labor Party last Sunday evening it was unanimously voted that the delegates to the fortheoming national convention use their best endeavors to bring about an amalgamation between the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic Party. The meeting was largely attended, despite the fact that many of the members were unavoidably absent, and the speeches were all one way, and made by the rank and file, and was, therefore, representative in every respect. There is not the slightest doubt that those who were absent, as well as the overwhelming majority of workingmen who vote the Socialist ticket in this city, are in hearty accord with the action taken.

'All over the country the progressive working people are demanding that the Socialist factions unite and be prepared for a forward movement next year, and, as the Social Democrats have thrown out their reactionary "farmers' plank" and the S. L. P. people have dumped DeLeonism overboard, there is no reason why such a unification should not take place. Former prejudices are disappearing, new recruits are falling in line for the eause of Socialism, and rapidly developing industrial revolutions point to the growth and expansion of the Socialist movement in America.

'The party name or emblem cuts little' figure. Principle is everything, and policies, or taeties, are means adopted to gain the ends sought. In the future Cleveland Socialists, in cutting loose from DeLeonism, will be on the aggress-ive rather than the defensive, and they will no longer be forced to apologize for the peculiar actions of those who have posed as leaders in New York."

Socialism and Woman Suffrage

At the conclusion of his lecture at the opera house last evening Miss Susan B. Anthony, the famous woman suffragist, eame forward, congratulated Eugene V. Debs upon his cloquent effort, and remarked:

"You have evidently studied your subject pretty well, but you will never get Socialism until we women have the right to vote," to which the great labor agitator, with a smile lighting up his

face, replied:
"You will never get the right to vote until we have Socialism."—Rochester

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1899.



THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Will any one undertake to deny that the element in society which has control of the productive powers of society, owns the means of production, exerts itself to the utmost to control political power in its own behalf and is maintained by the exploitation of the labor force of others, is a class?

Who is it that denies that the element which controls production for profit, pays out a bare subsistence to the producers, appropriates to itself the surplus values created by labor, dictates the laws that govern the people, controls judges on the bench, bribes city councils and buys state legislatures, is a class?

Who has the audaeity to deny that the element in society which has no control of the productive powers of society, is separated from the means of production, has no influence in the government, is subject to the whim and caprice of the owners of land and capital, is compelled to accept the wage driblet the latter choose to pay, is held in contempt by judges on the bench, and is impotent in legislatures, state and national, and is forced to organize to maintain its miserable wage pittance, is a class?

Then who undertakes to deny the existence of classes and the certainty of the class struggle?

None but namby-pamby reformers and sentimentalists. The class struggle is a fact. The capitalist class, dealing with the material facts of life, living and operating in the realm of fact, know this perfectly well. The bulk of them are class-conscious exploiters. The inevitability of the class struggle drives them together, as at Haverhill, to protect their class interests.

Only the self-righteous and misinformed who seek to arrive at the social milleunium by retaining the system that makes classes inevitable, who browse in the region of fancy and vainly imagine that pink teas will solve the problem, are unconscious of the class struggle.

CURRENT VIEWS OF SOCIALISM CONSIDERED

Many of the current views of Socialism, often and persistently reiterated by persons who have no real acquaintance with the subject, are both interesting and grotesque. In the main they have been formulated by common usage into specific or stereotyped terms, so that we are able to state precisely what these current views are. In the hope of correcting them, let us take up those most frequently heard.

I. That Socialism tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage.

A Christian minister, Rev. Chas. H. Vail, says: "Thelaborof woman to-day in industrial pursuits means the destruction of the family life of the workingman." If the Christian ideal of marriage is an institution for the support of women, then we say the institution has miserably failed in its purpose. The number of women engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 was 3,712,144, an increase of 2,066,956, or 125.6 per cent, since 1870. It is notoriously true that while the mother is compelled to work to supplement the father's low pay or enforced idleness. she is herself overworked and underpaid and her employment, under the capitalist system, which does not free her from the cares of the household, adds another burden to her weary lot. As Mr. Vail says: "She is torn from her family of little ones, who, perhaps, are intrusted to strange hands or left to run in the streets, while she seeks the factory to aid the husband in securing the daily

It is a fact that one of the most striking results of the present method of production and distribution of wealth is exactly this, that it not only tends to suhvert the family, but has actually accomplished such a subversion for mil-lions of people. This is one of the most distinguishing achievements of capitalism, that in the process of change from handicraft to machine production, peace of mind and happiness of heart, which are based not on any Christian ideal whatsoever, but in economic inde-pendence and freedom, and are absolutely essential to an abiding union and conservation of the family, have been utterly destroyed in multitudes of cases. And the wrecks may be seen about us on every hand.

It is true, then, that the current view of Socialism which says it tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage is a condition which has already been accomplished by class ownership of the tools of production and its necessary accompaniment—the economic dependence and impotence of the masses of the people. The Christian ideal of marriage—which millions find it impossible to attain under existing social and political institutions—has been overthrown by the system which Christians commonly defend and are willing to retain.

2. That Socialism proposes (a) to destroy property and that it (b) aims at an equal division of property.

How property could be divided after it was destroyed, or destroyed and then divided, our critics do not tell us; but so trivial a matter as the dividing of property that had no existence is one of no importance to people who undertake to criticise something they have not investigated and do not understand. But then they would contend that we propose to divide property before "destroying" it. That is, we have so foolish and ineradicable an aversion to property that we propose to accomplish its destruction by first dividing it all up, as if, destruction being our object, that could not be done without any division at all.

As a matter of fact, however, our critics do not mean what they say. What they do mean is that we Socialists intend to abolish the RIGHT of private property and inaugurate an EQUAL division of the product of labor. Now, having assisted them to understand themselves and explained their objections to our own satisfaction as well, let us see what truth, if any, remains in their conten-

We begin with the frank admission that Socialists do propose to aholish the right of private property. Now, if you are an intellectual juggler, you will go off right here and say The Herald agrees that Socialists want to destroy the right of private property. But if you are honest, and want to understand Socialism, you will stay with us while we tell you just what kind of private property we attack.

Socialism is an attack upon the right of private property in the means of production and distribution of wealth. Is that plain? Of course you know what the means of production and distribution are. They are land, tools and machinery, carrying facilities and methods of communication and exchange of the products of labor.

Socialists hold that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others, and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage workers, who, by reason of the private ownership of land and capital, are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

In passing, please make a note of it that the prevailing system of industry, based upon private ownership of the means of production and distribution—which are the means of life—actually denies the right of property or wealth to the class which creates it. How do we know? By looking about us and seeing the difference in economic condition between the producing and exploiting classes, and, further, by reference to the census reports, which show that 91 per cent of the population of the United States own 29 per cent of the wealth, while 9 per cent of the population own 71 per cent.

Socialists do not oppose the right of property, except so far as that right exists in the essential means of life, land and capital. They do not favor an equal division of property or of the products of labor, but rather the full enjoyment by the useful classes in society of their socially-due share, and that share will be determined by individual share in pro-

duction and distribution.

Capitalism favors the grossest inequalities of compensation and gives to the most useful inerely what the standard of a bare subsistence at any given time and place demands, and appropriates all above that to the use of an exploiting

There are current views galore, of which the above are fair samples, but we will endeavor to pay our respects to them all.

Among the French Deputies

M. Viviani, French deputy, in behalf of the Socialists, declared that they are willing to sustain the government in some of its undertakings which have a tendency towards the operation of Socialism.

M. Zevaes, Socialist deputy from Isere, asked the government to interfere with the plottings of the military and clerical parties. He also demanded the separation of the church from the state.

M. Fourniere, Socialist, in a dispute in the chamber over the Catholic orphan asylums, declared the children ought to be taken away from the sisters at the asylums, whom he accused of forcing little girls to sew for the benefit of the convents.

Subscribers will find their expiration number on wrapper. Prompt renewal is

THE CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

Our S. D. P. comrades in Cleveland, Ohio, may not be much on oratory, but if all who call themselves Socialists were as practical in action and as liberal in contributions to the cause of class conscious Socialism, no one need complain —except the supporters of capitalism.

A sentiment that individual Socialists over the country have been giving expression was carried into action by our comrades of Cleveland—branches Nos. 2 and 3—by adopting resolutions inviting the anti-boss faction of the S. L. P. in that city (which has not only the brains, but all except a small fraction of the membership) to a discussion of means to bring about a union of forces, to the end that a solid front may be presented to the enemy in the coming national campaign. A copy of the resolutions was also sent to the state executive board of the S. D. P., with a view to opening a general discussion among our members.

The S. L. P. comrades in Cleveland took action on the resolutions by appointing a committee to prepare a report on which to base a discussion by a joint meeting of the S. L. P. and the

S. D. P. on Sunday, November 26, 1899. The undersigned was present as a representative of the S. D. P. state executive board. The S. L. P. committee submitted resolutions reviewing the general situation and stating that since the S. D. P. had eliminated the demands for farmers by a referendary vote, there was practically no difference in the demands of the two organizations; that the posi-tion of the S. D. P. towards trade unions was better calculated to draw intelligent, self-respecting proletarians to the cause of Socialism than had been the methods of the S. L. P., and recommending that the delegates from section Cleveland to the national convention, called to meet in January next, be instructed to work for a union of forces.

On a motion to adopt resolutions as read the writer was called on to "start the ball," and in so doing briefly reviewed the present situation of affairsall favorable to a union of forces which stood for the class struggle-and, for the executive board of the S. D. P., reported that, after a thorough discussion of the resolutions forwarded by branches 2 and 3, the board had instructed the writer to say that, in the event of a union of forces, the present members of the state executive hoard would resign, and, in so doing, recommend that Cleveland be selected as the seat of the state committee -seemingly the only means by which we eould practically demonstrate our confidence in the honesty and ability of our anti-boss comrades.

"The ball' was given a vigorous and lively motion, and all in one direction—for a union of forces. There was some expressed desire for a new name; but, no matter what name, a union of forces. The spirit that pervaded the meeting created what one comrade termed "a regular love feast." It was inspiring to hear the frank and manly acknowledgment of past errors of word and action.

One S. L. P. comrade hit off the situation by saying that they had lately been studying and practicing subtraction and were more than ready to take up addition, which he felt sure would soon lead to good work in multiplication.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and a copy authorized sent their national organ, that a general discussion might precede their national convention.

Without the least attempt at flattery, I want to say that that anti-boss element of the S. L. P. in the city of Cleveland is the peer of any Socialist body in the United States.

I should like to review the meeting at

greater length, but know the limited space of The Herald will not permit.

Keep the ball in motion.

Fraternally, Chas. R. Martin. Tiffin, Ohio, November 28.

Resolve for Union

At a joint meeting of Section Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, Branch 2, S. L. P., and Branch 15, New York, S. D. P., held at Rapport's hall November 12, 1899, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We realize that the spirit of intolerance and unsocialistic tactics adopted by De Leon and his followers have split the Socialists of this country into small but hostile factions.

Whereas, We realize that such division cannot be, and has not been in the past, productive of good results; but, on the contrary, it has demoralized and retarded the Socialist movement.

Whereas, In order to strengthen said movement it is essential that all class-conscious Socialists who believe in the abolition of the capitalistic system and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth by political action be united.

Whereas, The principles and platform of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., as adopted by irrespective national conventions, are identical. Therefore be it

identical. Therefore be it
Resolved, That we urge and appeal
to all Socialists, and especially to the
memhers of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., to
do everything in their power to bring
about such union.

Resolved, That we strongly advise the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. to propose to the N. E. C. of the S. D. P. to send popular prejudices.

their delegates to the national convention of the S. L. P. to be held on the 22d day of January, 1900, for the purpose of unit-

ing both parties.

Resolved, That we hereby request the N. E. C. of the S. D. P. to send delegates to said convention for the purpose above

set forth.

Resolved, That we strongly appeal to the members of both parties who have

the interests of Socialism at heart to do everything in their power to bring about such union. Be it further Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the N. E. C. of

both parties and all official organs of both parties. Signed by chairman and secretary S.

D. P. and secretary S. L. P., Section Brooklyn.

One Party or Two

The above will soon be a most important question to be settled. In order that we may better understand the situation, let us note some past events. On July 10, a majority of the S. L. P. in New York city voted to remove the national executive board. The board refused to be removed. As a result, there is a wide split in the S. L. P. and two national executive "committees" and two "official" organs are now in existence. The two elements are known as the Volkszeitung element and the De Leon element.

The De'Leon element has control in several states, and in two of them the courts have decided that the De Leon element shall have the use of the name. This means that the name S. L. P. will continue to he used in an anti-Socialist propaganda—a disgrace to Socialism, hated by organized labor.

The Volkszeitung element recognizes the above facts. Now, is there any reason why the Volkszeitung element, which, I am sure, numbers the larger half of the S. L. P., and the S. D. P. should not unite? As Comrade Lamonte says, "Nothing but the spirit of De Leonism can keep the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. apart."

The tremendous advantages of a united Socialist party are so many and so clear to all thinking men that no space need be used to emphasize them. true Socialists will desire a union. No true Socialist will stand in the way of a union. (If I am in the way of a union, I will most gladly get out of the way.) Shall we of the S. D. P. be ready to meet the S. L. P. half way? I answer yes, and I know that in making that answer I voice the sentiment of the S. D. P. of New England and, I believe, of the na-If the spirit of true Socialism prevails, there will be a solid union-a union that will bring victory to the Socialists banner in America. I appeal to the true Socialists of both the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. to join hands, to unite in the great struggle for emancipation. I appeal to you to be true to the movement and worthy of the noble cause. It is our duty to unite. F. G. R. Gordon.

Manchester, N. H.

Wants the Union

In view of the fact that a discussion is now going on in the columns of the New York People (t84 Williams street) on the question of Socialist unity, and seeing that other papers supporting this faction of the S. L. P., with the exception of the Proletarian, do not oppose the proposition, while some openly favor it, I have been at a loss to understand why the comrades of the S. D. P. have ignored the question thus far. Why should we be silent on a question of so much importance? Is it not desirable that we should present a united front to the capitalist class in the next and succeeding campaigns? I believe that the S. D. P. would never have been organized were it not for the policy carried out by the deposed officers of the S. L. P. relative to trades unions. In fact, this has been the excuse of the S. D. P. for its existence as an independent Socialist party, and now that this excuse no longer holds, from the fact that the S. L. P. (Williams street) no longer opposes trades unions, why could we, or why should we, not have a united Socialist party in 1900? I, for one, favor it, and with Shakespeare, would say, "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.'

Terre Haute, Ind.

The forthcoming report of the Ohio mine inspector will show that the average monthly wages of pick miners in 1898 was \$20.20; machine loaders, \$19.80; machine runners, \$34.98. And on such wages they are expected to swallow the hypocritical cant of the McKinleyites about freedom and prosperity and be content!

James Oneal.

A meeting of protest against the war in South Africa was held in the Maison du Peuple at Brussels. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Vandervelde, and among the speakers were Comrades Anseele and Paul Janson, and the Christian Socialist, the Abbe Daens. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound sympathy with the English people, but associating itself with the universal human protest against the villainous war against two brave Dutch republics, and congratulating the British Socialists and Democrats who have had the courage to oppose capitalist and military reaction notwithstanding popular prejudices.

THE REFERENDUM

At a full meeting of the National Executive Board, held Nov. 12, the following proposed basis of representation to the approaching national convention at Indianapolis (the date of which has already been decided by the membership for the first Tuesday in March, 1900) was unanimously adopted and is referred to the branch organizations:

First—Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Third—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Fourth—All signatures of memlers attached to credentials shall be certified to by the Chairman or Secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The National Secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

The branches should take action upon the foregoing without delay; the vote will be counted on Thursday, Dec. 21, and the branch desiring its vote included in the report must send the result to the National Secretary on or before Dec. 20. Members will vote "yes" or "no" on the proposition as it stands. This is necessary to insure an early settlement of the question.

Jesse Cox, Chairman. Seymour, Stedman, Secretary.

The Logic of Imperialism

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., lectured at that place last week on "Imperialism." From a press report we take the following abstract of his remarks:

"Mr. Wilshire's position is that imperialism, which he regards as synonymous with expansion, is an inevitable result of industrial evolution. It is simply industrial expansion reflecting itself in political expansion.

The motives that govern the individuals as individuals are the same motives that govern the nation as a nation. With the individual it is absolutely necessary that he find a market for his labor if a laborer, or his goods if a merchant. If conditions are such that the individual can only find a market for his wares in foreign countries that his own country controls, it is only human that he will endeavor to effect this control. Inasmuch as the politics of this country are confessedly under the control and direction of the holders of wealth, it is but natural that the policy adopted, both domestic and foreign, is a policy that is satisfactory to them. There is no reason to believe that the conditions which make foreign markets desirable to the wealthy will be reversed, nor is there any indication that the wealthy will abdicate the control of politics, hence expansion may he regarded as one of the inevitabili-

ties.

"Morality has nothing to do with either business or politics. Self-interest is the controlling motive. If it is profitable to expand, then we will expand.

"Those who prate about the our democratic institutions are blind fools who do not see that such institutions have long ago parted from us. When wealth was comparatively well distributed in America there was industrial democracy as well as political democracy. To-day it is a bald plutocracy united to a sham democracy. Expansion is not democratic, but it conforms to our present institutions, because neither are they democratic. The antiimperialism plank of the platform advocated by Bryan is just as unscientific as his anti-trust plank. Not until an industrial democracy is established by means of the public ownership of the means of production will political autocracy, either at home or abroad, be disestablished. The anti-imperialists and poor Mr. Bryan would remove an effect without destroying an irresistible cause.

A table comparing the Socialist vote and the number of crimes in the various kingdoms of Germany has been prepared by the Berlin Vorwaerts. It shows conclusively that as the Socialist vote increases crime disappears. In Saxony, in 10,000 electors, the Socialists control 3-639, and there are but 147 criminals, while in Bavaria, where only one-ninth of the vote is cast for Socialism, there are 457 criminals among 10,000 voters. The same ratio exists throughout the empire, and the charge of Emperor William's politicians to the effect that Socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures. Socialism displaces are socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures. Socialism displaces are socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures. Socialism displaces are socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures. Socialism displaces are socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures. Socialism displaces are socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures.

The Herald Leaflets are good for propagation at \$5 cents per hundred copies.

THE THE PARTY OF T AMONG THE BRANGHES

os of Branch Meetings Inserted for 150

CALIFORNIA San Fraccisco) of the Social Demo-a public meetings every Sunday and gs, commencing at 8 p.m. Admission

nal meetings (for members) every Tuesday octology, Economies, Public Specking, etc. meetings (for members) every Thursday

hip in this Branch, with advantages of Edo-serie and Social Democratio Herald free to order, is cents per month.

y to the secretary, John Wesley, 117 Turk street.

cisco.

h No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every avening at 8-0'clock in the room of the Morning Club, 230%, South Broadway, Sill President. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th

COLORADO.

Jorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Demote Party, meets every Sunday eve at Wood"8 Hail, 1715 California St., Denver, Colo.,
m. Thos. H. Gihbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida
eer, Secretary, 1799 Washington St.

CONNECTICUT.

ch 2 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and needay in the month, at 198 State Streel, at Secretary Cornellus Mahoney, 165 Frank ers of Social Democratic Herald are invited

ILLINOIS.

ngs of Chicago Central Committee held ly, second and fourth Wednesdays of onth, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dearan month, at Dr. J. H. Greet's chice, as Deal-sers St.
Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meete every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secre-ary, 200 Wentworth Ave. Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd sid 4th Sooday at 2 p. m. at Nag's Hail, 533 Bine sland Ave. Secretary, Vaclav Jelinek, 606 Bine Island

Branch 2, Chlcago, Ill., meete 2nd and 4th Mooday of each month at Jos. Dundras' piace, 180 W. 18th Place. Secretary, Frank Ort, 866 W. 18th St. Chicago, meets every first and the Mooday evenings of the month at 205 St. Louis Ave. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 1456 Fullan St.

Are. Secretary, Airs. sarry Horgan, 1400 Furian St.
Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th
Sundars of each month at Frank Lang's, 117
W. 18th street, corner Jefferson etfect. Secresary, Paul Chlapecka, 47 Ruhle St.
Branch 2 (German), Chicago, meets every
first Satorday in each month, at eight n'elock at
Nag's Hall, 535 Blue Island avenue, near 18th
street. Albin Geisler, 725 W. 20th street.
Sranch 3, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall,
sorner fist and Morgan etreets, every first and
third Thursday. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243
Center Ave.

INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday ening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each onth at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and bile streets, Indianapolis.

MARYLAND.

anch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday p. ff., at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore t. Public invited. nch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every lay at 2 p. m., at 311 W. German St., Secre-Frank Mareck, 1405 N. Gay St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and Monday of each month at Springdale Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 20

Branch 2, Hos, or each month fourth Monday of each month fourth Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, a furner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, a furner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, a furner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, E. Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the 1st and had Tuesday of each month for husiness in Cutter's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Waleh, No. 32 W. Man Street.

Massachnsetts—East Boston—at 59 Chelsea

ter's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Waleh, No. 322 W. Eim Bireet.

Branch IS, Massachnsetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 5 p. m. at 39 Chelsea St. Miss Jenny Begal, 99 Chelsea St., Sec.

Branch B, Chelsea, Mass., meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., room 2, postoffice huilding, Chelsea. Alfred B. Outram, Bec., 72 Ash St. Branch IS, Newhuryport, meets the second Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State St. E. F. McLean, Sec., 39 Winter St.; G. H. Evans, Treas., Prince Place.
Branch No. 31, Chelsea, Mass., permanent headquarters Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Buelness meetings every Thursday at 5 p. m. Public invited.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dnes and moneye intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 West Springfield, St., Hoston. All other correspondence ehould be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

MINNESOTA Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every sther Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gess-wein, oa Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis headquarters—Room 7, 23 No.
Fourth St. Address all communications to E.
Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward hranches inquire at the above

iddress. Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at p. m. at 1300 Union Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Stors, 1330 W. 9th St., Sec.

NEW YORK.

Branch 19 (4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.), meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 425 Grand St. Jacob Panken, 139 Division St., Ore. York, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Secretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk St. Branch 3, New York (3th Assembly District), meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 134 E. 54th St. L. Funcke, 239 E. 58th St., 4 E. 54th St. L. Funcke, Z

Branch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets second and fourth Thursdays of every month at heir headquarters, 159 West 99th St. Elizabeth H.

their headquarters, 159 West 96th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, secretary.
Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Bocial Democratic Party, 251 Rulledge Street, meets every 3rd Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butacher, 251 Rulledge St., Becretary. Branch No. 20, New York (28 Assembly District), meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 258 E. 80th St.

mus, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 228 E. Soth St. The City Sentral Agriction Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Wilsig's Hall, 25 E. Fourth street. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Sec-

OHIO.

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohisen's Hall, 65 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 2 p. m. 'Lectures, discussions, husness meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Branch No. 3, Claveland, Ohio, meets first and third Yundays in each month at 8 p. m., in Ohiseo's Hall, No. 55 York Street. Lectures and discussions. Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, Meets at Richellen Hall, sontheast corner Ninth and Plum streets, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 230 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public iovited. Secretary, Chas. D. Lindey, 1913 S. Auburn street.

Branch S. Cincinnati, meets every find and 4th Saturday, in Workingmen's Hall, 1218 Walnut St. Secretary, J. L. Frans, 1314 Walnut St. Branch 11 (German) Columbus, Ohio, Ed. Greicer, Secretary, 506 Mohawk street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday afternoon at K. of L. Hall, 718 State Street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. B. Lard, 25 W. Sth St. Street. Branch No. 4 Pittsburg, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7:20 p. m., Funk Hall, South 24th and Josephine Sts. President, W. Bohn, 24 Addison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 218 Jane St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meats every Friday at 514 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 3 to 3. J. Gearsoo, Secretary.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at he Ethical Society Building, 555 Jefferson St. //sitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairnan; Eugene H. Roocey, secretary.
Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Geathe's Hall, corner ireen Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch s, Sheboygan, Wia, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Avenne. R. Schoen, S. Ith Street, secretary-treasurer.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Mneller's Hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Monrachel, Secretary, 191 Twenty-fifth Street.

Branch S, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall. S. E. corner Orchard Street and 9th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen, 781 Windlake Avenue.

Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, Wis, meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin "Vorwarts." 618 State St.

Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterleus Hall, 717 Center Street, at 8 p. m. John Koepfor, Secretary. Hain, in Center Street, at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at No. 618 East Water Street. Engene H. Rooney, Secretary: John Doerfier, Treasurer.

Look over the book lists and see if there is not something there you want to give to a friend.' Prices include pos-

A few copies of Prof. Herron's book, "Between Jesus and Caesar," remain on our shelves, and will be mailed to any address at 40 cents. You should read it if you have not done so.

Comrade Tom Fritton, Buffalo, N. Y. extends a cordial invitation to all Social Democrats in Buffalo and vicinity to meet every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at his home, 108 Goemble avenue.

Comrade Emil Liess' address during December and until further notice is 807 Cambria street, Philadelphia, where he may be communicated with by any desiring his services as lecturer in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, or the New England states.

The comrades holding meetings in New York under the name of the "Voice of Labor" meet every Tuesday at their rooms, 19 Attorney street, corner Grand. Reading room and library open from 7:30 to 11 p. m. At their meeting last week \$8.50 was contributed for the Haverhill campaign.

Elated over the results of the state elections, the comrades at Chelsea, Mass., nominated a city ticket and took part in the municipal contest. The ticket was as Charles 'R. Green for mayor; Peter Polack, Barnett Miller, Chas. A. Gimple, aldermen at large for two years; Thos. J. Casey, Benjamin Hondush and Wm. F. Taft, aldermen at large for one

We are prepared to fill orders for the excellent publications of the Bureau of Socialist Literature, San Francisco, from this office. Benham's "History of the Paris Commune of 1871," a graphic account of one of the greatest events in human history, will be sent, in paper cover, for 25 cents; full cloth, 75 cents. Other publications are mentioned in advertisement on fourth page.

It is conceded that among the writers on Socialism in the United States few, if any, have a more thorough grasp of the subject than Comrade Emil Liess of San Francisco. His 10-cent pamphlet, "What Is Socialism?" (in German) is in evidence as to his comprehensive understanding. It consists of seven lectures on scientific Socialism, and will be sent to any address for the price named. Address 807 Cambria street, Philadelphia.

San Francisco

A very attractive lecture program has been arranged by Liberty Branch of the S. D. P. at San Francisco. The meetings are to be held every Wednesday and Sunday evenings at the Temple, 117 Turk street, and admission is free. The program is complete up to March 28 next year.

Newark, N. J.

The Social Democratic Party will hold lectures every Sunday, at 8 p. m., at 100 and 102 Springfield avenue. Speaker will be James Allman.

Sunday, November 26, "The Socialism of Capitalism"; Sunday, December 3, "The Ethics of Socialism"; Sunday, December 10, "The Economics of Socialism"; Sunday, December 17, "The Platform of the Social Democratic Party."

At the end of lectures questions will be answered. All welcome.

New York State Committee

The first meeting of the newly elected committee for state organization was held November 25 at 173 West Ninety-uinth street, New York. The following officers were elected: Comrades Phillips and Butscher, chairman and vicechairman; Comrade Sanger, treasurer Miss Thomas, recording secretary, and Comrade Abbott, corresponding secretary. A letter was drafted urging sympathizers in New York state to start branches of the S. D. P., and 1,500 of these letters will be sent to Socialists throughout the state. The committee will meet the first and third Mondays of each month at 173 West Ninety-ninth street. All who are interested should communicate at once with the corresponding secretary of the committee, Leonard D. Abbott, 336 West Seventy-first street, New York city. The state committee is working in

concert with the committee which is arranging the dramatic entertainment (in Yiddish) to take place December 11 in the People's theater. This entertainment is being held for the purpose of providing the state committee with funds, and it is very necessary that it be made a success. Tickets and all particulars may be had from Jacob Panken, 139 Division street, New York city.

Port Angeles, Wash.

From far-away Washington comes the response of the comrades to old Massachusetts, saying that the interest in the cause reaches from ocean to ocean. Social Democracy clasps hands across the continent, and Port Angeles, one of the first points in the far West to he organized under our standard, has nominated a full city ticket for the preliminary skirmish to the great battle of 1900. The

for Mayor—David O'Brien. For Attorney-A. A. Richardson. For Treasurer—O. J. Zimmerman.

For City Clerk-A. J. Andresen. For Health Officer-Dr. F. S. Lewis For Councilman at Large-Richard

Eacrett Sr. For Councilman Second Ward-A. Alexander.

For Councilman Fourth Ward-John Hallahan.

For Councilman Fifth Ward-J. O. Peterson.

Comrade O'Brien writes: "Indications at the present time are flattering. considering the practice we have had in political warfare. We can hardly expect to capture the enemy at the present time, but hope to get in training for the great battle of 1900.

New Branches

The new branches organized continue to testify to the growing power of the Social Democratic Party in the country. This week the East and South are heard from. Camden, N. J., puts itself into shape for the approaching national campaign with the following officers: Chairman, R. Vogel; vice-chairman, R. Thisde; secretary, Paul Eberding; treasurer, C. Weisbrod; organizer, John Wil-

Knoxville adds another to the branches In Tennessee, with a good start as to membership and officers, whose names follow: Chairman, H. M. Lathrop; vice-chairman, Chas. Capps; secretary, Samuel Schubert; treasurer, R. A. Crusan; organizer, A. S. Klasing.

Worcester, Mass.

The municipal election at Worcester takes piace December 12. The Social Democrats have adopted a platform and nominated the following candidates:

Mayor—Charles W. Saunders: Aldermen—Addison W. Barr, Thomas M. Carpenter and Howard A. Gibbs.

The platform indorses the national principles of the party in its demands for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and makes the following local demands:

Public ownership of public utilities. Equalization of rates of assessment.

Improvement of highways, to be apportioned according to the needs rather than to the wealth of localities.

Protection for motormen. City work to be performed by day la-

Eight-hour working day. Citizens to have preferment in appointment.

Minimum wage rate of \$2 per day. Public employment bureau free of charge.

Improvement of public school system, to include manual training and physical culture.

Strict enforcement of sanitary rule applying to dwellings, premises, or public places. The right of initiation of local legisla-

tion and the submission of the same to general vote. The application of common sense to

our city government in the interest of all rather than for the few.

Good Start at San Francisco

The official returns on the late city election in San Francisco give Mark Bartlett, Social Democratic candidate for county clerk, 440 votes, a gain of 12 votes over the semi-official count.

Max Block, for supervisor, the next highest, received 331 votes. Emil Liess, for auditor, 321.

H. Warnecke, for supervisor, 301. The vote for the balance of the candidates averaged about 275.

I would like to state to the comrades in the East that the Social Democrats labored under very peculiar circum-stances this year. It being a special election for the purpose of electing officers to carry out the provisions of the "new charter," the sympathetic vote was captured by the Democratic confidence operators, headed by a patrican rent lord, Jas. D. Phelan. So we can consider that the vote cast for our party this time in our city is representative of the will of those who will stand by us during the twelfth hour of our coming bat-San Francisco comrades congratutle the Social Democrats of Massachusetts on their magnificent victories. Who dare say the Social Democrats are asleep? We have already commenced the eampaign for 1900. John C. Wesley, Secretary.

Haverhill Campaign Fund

The response to Haverhill's need for funds has been prompt and generous and from all parts of the country. Even if we fail to re-elect our mayor, those who have contributed will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped our boys on the firing line to make a gallant fight, the result of which will be seen in the greatly increased vote and in the increase of representation in the common council and board of aldermen. You see, it is the mayor's scalp they are after, and around him the fiercest fight is waging. It is almost too much to expect that we can elect him in the face of the opposition of all the other parties in the city combined, but there is no doubt that our vote will be largely increased. On behalf of the Haverhill comrades, I beg to acknowledge with heartiest thanks contributions from the follow-

Edward Wenning, Cincinnati, ... \$1.00 Geo. L. Washburne, Tieonderoga, Wm. E. Alldridge, Milwaukee. . . . 1.00 Emil Graeme, New Haven, Conn... 6.00 J. Lestrange Taylor, Toronto, Ont. 1.00 Roswell Johnson, Chicago...... 1.00 Branch 9, Milwaukee...... 2.00
"Jim Crow," Baltimore...... 1.00 Jerry Ryan, Boston: . . . 1.00 Richard D. Schmidt, Boston . . . 4.00 Winfield P. Porter, Newburyport. 50.00 H. G. Wilshire, Los Angeles, Cal. . 5.00 P. P. Ayer, Chicago..... 1.00 The Milwaukee Vorwaerts also opened

a subscription list, and raised \$33.17 for the Haverhill campaign, making a total from these sources to date of \$109.17.

Besides this, the state committee had subscription lists circulated among the branches in Massachusetts for the same purpose. Next week I shall be able to send a list of these contributing also. The names of Massachusetts comrades appearing in The Herald list above are some who had not been reached by the local subscription lists but had read the appeal in The Herald, and handed the money to me direct in response to it.

Hoping that we may be able to send you all some good news next Tuesday, I am, Yours for Socialism in our time. Margaret Haile,

Sec'y Massachusetts State Committee.

MacCartney in New York

The New York comrades have certainly one thing to be thankful for, and that is, they are not a thousand miles away from Massachusetts. This proximity to the scene of recent victories has enabled the faithful of Gotham town to hear and meet the latest celebrity of the old Bay State phalanx, Rev. F. O. Mac-Cartney. Those who were present at the meeting on Friday, the 24th, will not soon forget the pleasure occasioned by the presence and the address of our com-While strongly insisting on the importance and necessity of the class struggle, Comrade MacCartney showed clearly and elaborately that the Socialist movement was really the salvation of humanity in the entire and that those members of other classes who woke up to this great fact and cast in their lot with that of the toilers could truly call themselves members of the modern revolutionary proletariat.

The visit was an inspiration to every one present, and in the general joy and enthusiasm many good resolutions of future work were made and many differences were forgotten. Several "native" speakers followed the principal orator of the evening, after which the assembled multitude separated, some to dance, some to talk, and others simply to take in the joyous spectacle of a real Social Democratic gathering. Unfortunately Comrade MacCartney was unable to stay very long in this city, having to fulfil several pressing engagements at home. He has carried away with him, however, the esteem and the fraternal sympathy of all the New York comrades who have had the pleasure of meeting him.

New York State

The New York state organizing committee of the S. D. P. has issued the following letter:

"Recognizing that it is all-important at the present time to organize the Socialists of New York state in the Social Democratic Party of America, the branches of New York city have formed a state committee to organize the state.

The national convention of the S. D. P. will be held in March next, and it is of the utmost importance that branches of the party be formed throughout New York state, in order to send delegates to that convention for the nomination of a Socialist candidate for president. "Conditions are ripe for change, and

the wonderful growth of the party in Massachusetts and other parts of the country clearly shows that it only requires effort and enthusiasm to establish the party in this state on a firm working basis

"Knowing of your interest in Socialism and your sympathy with the Social Democratic Party, we hereby invite you to join forces with us, and, if it lies in your power, to organize a branch of the Social Democratic Party in your ...cinity. It requires but five members to start a branch.

"For all further information as to the Social Democratic Party, please address the secretary of the state organizing committee, who will also be able to fur-

nish names of speakers and organizers. "Hoping to hear from you at the earliest opportunity, and earnestly adjuring you to immediately begin the work of organization, we remain,

Yours fraternally, Leonard D. Abbott, Sec'y.

Recognition

I wish to thank you for the publication of the two tributes to Lawrence Gronlund. I regret that I did not earlier understand the man. I always appreciated his thought. I am looking forward to the time when brave hearts and bright minds will be able intuitively to signal to and sustain one another across the awful abyss of this industrial battle-

The inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth is devoutly to be wished. Yea, it is at our very doors; but the nourishment of the lonely travelers up the heights is a no less exacting obliga-We may mark out mighty paths of material progress and place the stumbling feet of the race squarely thereon," but woe be unto us! if, in the fierce struggle of this fateful work, the sweet sympathies shrivel to the dust, and our tears fall only upon the dead, who no longer need our ministrations.

Comrades, the conflict is indeed upon us, and we shall need to keep it well in mind that the co-human providence. Rev. Genevra Lake. mind that the test of "brotherhood" is a

Olympia, Wash.

Debs at Brockton

The Brocton Enterprise had the following kindly reference to Comrade E. V. Debs on his recent visit to the city: "Eugene V. Debs, the acknowledged

leader of the great Socialist movement in the United States, was a visitor in Brockton Saturday evening, a guest of the local branches of the Social Democratic Party, and the speaker to as large a crowd as Canton hall, floor and balco-nies, could hold, although it was a lecture on the poorest night for a lecture, so far as ability of the people to attend is concerned, that could have been selected in

'Mr. Debs arrived in this city late in the afternoon, 'rather jaded,' as he expressed it, after a journey by train across the continent, with all the hardships of hastily snatched food in one place, and long times between meals that such a journey, when made in the quickest possible time, means. But although scarcely fit physically, he electrified his large audience by the force of his logic, the earnestness of his utterances, and prophecies and summing up of affairs.

The hall was completely filled when he made his appearance on the platform and was introduced by S. Fremont Packard, chairman of Branch 9 of the Social Democratic Party. He was received with cheers, loud applause, and the appreciation of those who know of the untiring work for humanity in which he is ever

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MY EXILE TO SIBERIA

By Isador Ladoff

All of the prisoners knew that the die was now cast, and that the Ruhicon of conventional relations with the officials was past. They unanimously decided to hold together. All differences of opin-ion vanished. They were in high spirits, and determined to brave the uneven struggle. That the administration would compel the politicals to submit to authority was obvious from the unusual quiet of the whole prison, resulting from the order not to let any criminals out of their dungeons. It was the calmness preceding a storm, and the air was laden with latent electricity. The remarkable day passed quickly, without any unusual events. At the evening twilight I heard a half-suppressed cry of a female voice from the direction of the women's pris-on. "Help! Violence!" could be distinctly heard, then a child began to ery. But the cries ceased at once, and again reigned the stillness of death. Suddenly in the Secret hall entered a tall man, elad in uniform, whose face, white as chalk from excitement, showed the characteristic features of a degraded Polish nobleman, probably a descendant of an exile. He was the chief of the prison.

"The police master transports you to another part of the prison, where the female political prisoners used to be," pro-nounced the official, with a tremor in his

'Where are our female comrades What has happened to them?' now? asked one of those present. The officer grew, if possible, one shade paler than hefore, and was silent in obvious embarrassment. Then he sat on a hench, as if exhausted, and said, confidently: hope you will not resist the execution of the order, else it would be too terrible." He seemed to shudder in the anticipation of what might happen in ease of re-

"We will only obey in ease the authorities will promise to treat us as men and not as cattle," replied the first speaker of yesterday, Michael Stepanovitch Hritzko. The officer arose from the bench and proceeded in a formal tone: Through your refusal to submit to the order of the police master you are violating the following laws and stipulations sanctioned by his majesty." He opened some book of laws with the intention of reading, but he was interrupted by Lev-Spare yourself the trouble, sir. Your laws are not binding for us. The laws sacred in our eyes are not in this book of yours." The startled officer left with the two soldiers who escorted him to the secret hall, but soon returned, with ten soldiers, asking the delivery of the "ring leaders," Hritsko and Levshin.

Silently the two men were surrounded by their comrades to protect them against the violence of the soldiers. This against the violence of the solutions. This time it proved unnecessary. The officer left the hall, leaving behind the soldiers, with the order to keep quiet. Then he came with the police master and the vice-governor. The face of the police master was red-hot, his small, malicious black eyes flashing with ominous sparks when he entered. He nervously chewed a cigar, trying in vain to light it, and then throwing it away in disgust. "You are educated people," said the police master, "and you will therefore appre-ciate the fact that I, as an official of the government, cannot undertake to nego-tiate with you as prisoners about terms under which you will choose to obey my orders, the orders of his excellency," he added, bowing to the vice-governor. "But if you, as I hope and believe, will submit to my order, the orders of his excellency, willingly, I promise you, and his excellency promises you, his and my forbearance. -

"Maybe you, too, are an educated man," replied Levshin. "In such ease, you will easily appreciate the fact that it is not fit for us—the representatives of the Revolutionary party—to negotiate with you—the hired servant of the government we fight against. You can only ask us to do as you please, and we can put terms under which we agree to gratify your wish. You have to hear our terms. I think I am plain enough." Anger and boundless amazement expressed themselves on the police master's face. The vice-governor stood motionless, as before. "You have to submit to my orders, or I shall enforce them on you. I invite you, the last time, to obey willingly. Your fate is in your hands. Choose before it is too late," he said, in threat-

ening tones.
"We shall not be able to withstand the superior physical force, but we shall, under any circumstances, be true to our eonvictions," said Hritsko.

The police master waved his hand at parting, and left the hall, with the viegovernor following. At the same moment the sound of steps of a body of soldiers, armed with rifles and sabers, rushed into the secret hall. The politicals barricaded themselves with wooden benches, chairs and bedsteads and well as they could, and tried to defend them-The soldiers tried to remove the barricades. The politicals resisted. One soldier struck a political with the broad end of a rifle to the ground. Soon the soldiers rushed on the unarmed, defenseless prisoners, striking to the right and left. Wounded and dead covered the floor. One of the prisoners extinguished

a kerosene lamp, the only source of light in the hall. This stopped the massacre only for a moment. A new lamp was brought in, and the butchery was renewed with fresh vigor. Meanwhile a part of the soldiers was engaged in clear-ing the floor of the fallen. Wounded and dead were alike treated with the rifle and thrown out in the yard like dogs. Heart-rending cries sounded in the cold winter night, while the stars glittered on the dead and wounded, scattered on the The survivors were tried and sentenced by a court-martial, a few months later, accused of armed prison revolt. The delinquents refused to defend themselves or to accept the services of an ap-pointed attorney. The most unhappy politicals were condemned to penal servitude, some of them to death on the gallows. Many months the condemned had to wait for the confirmation of the sentence. The possibility of mercy stole into the hearts of the unfortunates, and they wavered between the hope of life and penal servitude or death. But there is no merey in the stony heart of the tyrant on the throne of Russia. The sentence was confirmed in all its parts. Those condemned to death were executed in the prison yard. They died as they lived -like heroes. Isidor Ladoff.

A British Prayer .

London Justice prints the following prayer for the use of the British jingoes:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, King of Kings, the only Ruler of Princes, hear our prayer, we beseech Thee. Far away in Darkest Africa, where Thy servants. the English, have for years successfully robbed and plundered the natives of all that they hold dear, their lives a nation of impieus children of the devil, who, too, have settled in this distantland. For many years they have tilled the land and lived on the fruits thereof; but they have made little or no use of Thy hidden treasures -gold and diamonds. Thy blessed children, the British nation, have discovered an innate virtue in these minerals, and have coveted them. These vile miscreants, known as trekkers, have impudently denied us the right to do as we like in their land, or to steal their gold and diamonds, and they even refused to bow the knee and worship thy chosen people. Humbly we pray Thee, O Lord, strengthen our arm, that we may chastise them in Thy name. We know and are assured that none other than the British nation and the present glorious government would ever have been entrusted with such sacred work. We know and are assured that the confidence Thou hast thus placed in us is due to our purity, holiness, justice, honesty, fairdealing, mercifulness, uprightness, faithfulness, humility and love. No other nation or people is like unto us. We are the very embodiment of pure and undefiled godliness. Bless.us, then, we pray Our slums of London, Manches ter and Glasgow are Thy temples. Praise Thy name. Our starving children's cries delight thine ears. All our suffering poor, our toiling wage-slaves, and our eriminals are chosen by Thee to make this nation great. Glory to Thy name. We are great. We are good. We can do no wrong. We alone of all the na-We can tions which call Thee blessed have never erred. Britain hath spoken and Britain is right. Hath not Thy High Priest Hughes proclaimed it to the world that we are right? Bless, therefore, O Lord, all our arms and ammunition. Speed the deadly bullet! Burst the shell! Sharpen the sword and strengthen the arms of Thy chosen assassins. Forgive all the sins we may have committed and prepare a place for us on Thy right hand. We may have been guilty in the past of calling fallen women our "sisters," and the Boers had not refused us dominance. We do not ask Thee to give us gold, or diamonds, or land, or power; but we pray Thee give us blood! Boer blood! Farmers' blood! Let the wives of the Boers who are suffering now have their sufferings intensified for being Boers' wives! Give us their children! We ask their blood! O Lord, we entreat Thee, give us blood! Amen, so be it.
Blood! Blood! Blood!

H. W. H.

Are you a Socialist? What are you doing for Socialism? Every Socialist ebould be up and doing night and day, doing something to advance the canse. What are you doing? Are you bearing your share of the burden? Your thare is to get at least one naw subscriber to THE HERALD every week.

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Buffalo Conference and the Democratic Party

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CALL TO ACTION

ORBANIZE FOR 1900

There are few communities in this country today without from one to a dozen Socialists UNATTACHED who are not affili-SOCIALISTS Socialist organization. At the last State election in Missouri votes were cast for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party in nearly

In almost every community a thoroughly wide-awake and earnest Socialist WHAT THEY with little exer-CAN DO tion could in one week effect the organization of a Branch of the Social Democratic Party.

every county in that State.

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will UNCOMPROMISING be found in this paper; read it and you will see that the party is a straight, uncompromising Socialist organization, recognized as such in the International movement for Socialism.

The triumph of the Socialist cause, which is the cause of the world DEMOCRATIC democracy, re-ORGANIZATION ' quires organization, and without it nothing can be accomplished; this party is controlled by no individual nor by any set of individuals short of its entire membership through the referendum.

The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reaching importance to the people and NEXT YEAR'S especially to the CAMPAIGN intelligent, wealth-producing people of the United States; the latter have surely by this time begun to see the futility of any longer giving support to capitalistic parties.

Socialists should have as their main object in 1900 the polling of every

ORGANIZE vote possible for straight and uncompromising Socialism, and to do this the cooperation of every unattached Socialist in the work of organiza? tion, where he lives, is necessary.

The Social Democratic Party is now organized in more than half the States; it con-HOW sists of Local ORGANIZED Branches, State Unions and a National Council. A Local Branch may be organized with five members. It will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President next March.

Full instructions and all necessary supplies for organizing Local Branches may be SEND FOR INSTRUCTIONS INSTRUCTIONS obtained from the National Secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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THE PLATFORM

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights.

That private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

That capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilisation.

That the trade union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.

representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.

Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declarea its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of capitalism and of all class rule.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of capitalism and of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the divilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in this direction, we make the following demands:

I. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

The public ownership of all gold, eliver, copper, leed, iron, coel and all other mines; also of all oil and gas wells.

The public ownership of all gold, eliver, copper, leed, iron, coel and all other mines; also of all oil and gas wells.

The public ownership of the imployment of a large number of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

All useful inventions to be free to all, the

d age.

Equal civil and political rights for men
women, and the abolition of all laws dis-

and women, and the abolition of all laws dis-criminating against women.

11. The adoption of the initiative and Refer-endum, and the right of recall of representa-tives by the voicer.

12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

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